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SUGAR REPORTS

OCT 22 1965

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. SEPTEMBER 1965 NO. 160

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MARKET REVIEW

For the second year in succession the Louisiana sugar cane crop was badly damaged by a hurricane. In 1964 the loss in sugar was about 28 percent of production as estimated prior to the hurricane. Initial estimates that year were that there might be a 40 percent loss.

Before hurricane Betsy struck Louisiana on September 10 sugar production from the 1965 crop was expected to total about 700,000 tons. Under the current mainland cane quota, Louisiana can market during 1965 only 294,000 tons of new crop sugar. Proposed legislation would permit marketing of about 400,000 tons of new crop sugar this year. While it is too early for any meaningful assessment of the damage, sugar production in Louisiana is expected to be considerably in excess of permitted marketings during the balance of this year.

Unlike last year, damage to Louisiana factories was quite widespread this year. It is now anticipated that Louisiana cane mills will begin grinding this year about October 20. Although some mills began about a week earlier last year, sugar production totaled only 18,000 tons through October 23, 1964.

Florida sugar cane apparently was not damaged by the hurricane that struck southern Florida on September 8. Processing of sugar cane in Florida does not begin until early November.

Deliveries of sugar for U. S. consumption from January 1 through September 11, 1965 totaled 6,903,000 tons. Preliminary data for distribution during August amounted to 1,005,000 tons, which would indicate that deliveries were at about the same level as usage. Sugar consumption during September is expected to continue at a high level and deliveries during September may be close to those of August.

While the operations of the New Orleans refiners were temporarily affected by the hurricane, they have been able to resume deliveries to customers and the overall sugar distribution during September is not expected to be reduced by the hurricane.

Domestic raw sugar prices during the period September 1 - 21 averaged 6.81 cents per pound and from January 1 through September 21 averaged 6.73 cents per pound. The range during this period has been from 6.55 to 6.90 or a maximum fluctuation of 0.35 cent.

World raw sugar prices during the period September 1 - 21 averaged 1.74 cents per pound and from January 1 through September 21 averaged 2.18 cents per pound. With adjustment for freight and duty the domestic price for raw sugar has averaged 3.60 cents per pound above the world price for the year to date.

There have been no changes in wholesale refined sugar quotations and as of September 21 list prices were as follows:

	<u>Cane</u>	<u>Beet</u>
	<u>Cents per pound in 100 lb. paper bags</u>	
Northeast	10.20	
New York Metropolitan area	10.10	
Southeast	9.50	
Gulf	9.40	
Eastern beet		9.15
Chicago-West	9.35	9.15
Direct shipment territory	9.25	9.05
Lower Pacific Coast	9.25*	9.25*
Northwest Intermountain	9.25	9.25

* Allowance of 0.25 cent on Industrial grades

Sugar production in Hawaii through September 11, 1965 totaled 947,000 tons or 10,000 tons less than for a comparable period last year. The 1965 crop is now expected to be about 1,200,000 tons or slightly higher than last year's total of 1,179,000 tons.

The September Crop Production Report of the Department showed an increase of 279,000 tons of sugar beets over the August report to a total of 21,856,000 tons. Based on a five year 1960-64 average sugar recovery from beets, production of 3,060,000 tons of sugar would be indicated by the condition of the crop on September 1.

Testimony of the Honorable Under Secretary of Agriculture
John A. Schnittker
Amending and Extending the Sugar Act
before the
House Committee on Agriculture
August 18, 1965

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

I am glad to be here to testify before the Committee on sugar legislation. Unlike many members of this Committee, particularly the Chairman and the Vice Chairman, I am a newcomer to sugar discussions, but I have with me Horace Godfrey, the Administrator of the ASCS, which administers the Sugar Act, and Tom Murphy, the Director of the Sugar Policy Staff and I am pleased to have with me at the table this morning, also Mr. Anthony Solomon, the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, who will make a short statement after I finish.

The Administration's recommendation for amendment of the Sugar Act is, we believe, in the public interest. It is supported by all groups of the domestic sugar industry: farmers, processors and refiners. For more than a year meetings have been going on within the Executive Branch, in the sugar industry, and more recently between the industry and the Government. We believe that the recommended program is fair to all who will be affected by it. Before discussing the proposal, I would like to review briefly the period since the last Sugar Act Amendment was enacted in 1962.

The world's sugar economy has been disrupted in the last few years far more than in any other peacetime period in the last forty years. During the fifties and for a year or two afterwards, rising income throughout the world brought about expansion of sugar consumption at about double the rate of population growth, which itself was quite high. Meanwhile, in 1959, 1960 and 1961, replanting of cane fields in Cuba was largely neglected. Then, in 1961 the authorities in Cuba, which for generations had been the world's sugar bowl, decided to diversify the economy. As a first step in that direction, all of the sugarcane then growing was cut in preparation for the planting of other crops. Traditionally, Cuba had followed the practice of storing sugar not only in the warehouses but also in most years as sugarcane carried over in the field from year to year.

The Cuban decision resulted in a very large 1961 crop but in much larger production losses for each of the next three years. Meanwhile, the 1962 and 1963 European beet sugar crops also were well below normal partly because of production restrictions in the first year but mostly because of poor weather. The impact of all these events was dramatic. World inventories of sugar fell from a record level of 16 million tons in September 1961 to such an extent that last September they amounted to only ten million tons and represented barely two months consumption. This, despite the fact that high prices during the period of stock depletion had a highly restraining effect on world sugar consumption. In fact there was no growth whatever in sugar consumption during the two years preceding last September.

The changes in the supply-demand picture could not fail to gain expression in prevailing price levels. The world raw sugar price rose from an average of two and a half cents per pound in the first half of 1962 to more than 12 cents in May and again in November of 1963. It has since fallen to an average of less than two and one half cents for the current year and is presently less than two cents.

High prices in the world market also affected the United States. During the period from February 1963 to June 1964 the price of raw sugar, duty paid at New York, averaged eight cents per pound. Although on a comparable basis, this was one and one-half cents per pound below the average of the world market, it was also one and one-half cents above the usual price in the United States. Since the summer of 1964, sugar has been in ample supply. It was then that the world price again dropped below the domestic price which itself fell slightly below its customary level for the balance of the year. The domestic price during the current year has been in line with the price contemplated in the Sugar Act.

The supply and price developments just described affected production plans at home and abroad.

Sugar production had not been restricted in any domestic producing area between 1960 and the current year, except temporarily with respect to the 1963 mainland sugarcane crop. Production expanded rapidly in the mainland sugarbeet and sugarcane areas. Both areas were able to meet their quotas during the period of sugar scarcity and to add substantially to their inventories. The availability of domestically produced sugar and the cooperation of numerous foreign suppliers substantially tempered the impact of the worldwide shortage on sugar prices in the United

States. This benefitted sugar consumers but, unfortunately, both the mainland producing areas are left in the position of having large supplies of sugar which cannot be marketed because of quota limitations under the current Act.

When sugar was in short supply, production expanded more quickly in the United States than in other parts of the world and the United States is also the first country to cut back production. Both of the U. S. mainland sugar crops are restricted this year. Sugarcane acreage has been cut 13 percent below the 1964 level and sugarbeet acreage, five percent. Since acreage is guaranteed under the statute to reserve acreage growers in the localities where new sugarbeet factories have been constructed, the five percent cut for the sugarbeet area as a whole necessitated an average cut of 10 percent for all other growers who had produced sugarbeets prior to this year. Despite the production cutbacks, inventories will remain very large in both areas and further production cutbacks may be needed. These reductions will be moderate if the Congress revises the quotas in line with the Administration's recommendation.

Production throughout the world has within the last year increased markedly. With lower prices, world consumption once again has started to climb, yet the current (1964-65) crop estimated at a record 70 million tons is so large that probably about seven million tons will be added to inventories.

Next year's crop of sugar throughout the world also is expected to be very large and inventories may continue to grow. What the future holds over the long term, no one can say. I have heard it said that we could not have a repetition of the 1963-64 experience, if for no other reason than that no country has such a large export potential to lose as Cuba once had. But our experience with sugar in the sixties prompts us to expect anything. The current world price for sugar of less than two cents a pound is well below the cost of production in practically every exporting country. If that price continues for a long time, world production will fall again, probably at some point to an insufficient level. The possibility of another shortage at sometime in the future cannot be disregarded.

The Administration's legislative proposal as finally developed in response to the events I have just recounted retains many of the features of previous legislation and provides a balanced approach to the needs of all groups affected by the Sugar Act: consumers, domestic producers, foreign suppliers and the cane sugar refining industry.

Particular attention has been devoted to the interests of consumers. Quotas would be allocated to foreign countries to the degree that they demonstrated their willingness and their ability to service our market under the most trying circumstances, i.e., when sugar was extremely scarce and when higher prices were available in other markets. The Administration believes that this is the best method of assuring the needed level of imports not only during the extended periods when the United States is a premium price market but also in the exceptional periods when higher prices could be obtained by exporting to other destinations. Under the proposed legislation, foreign suppliers would have further incentive to service our market at all times because they would be assured of a price more than double the present world price. The price would be attractive to efficient producers but hopefully not so high as to encourage production unduly. Exporting countries would be further encouraged to service our market at all times because nonperformance in any year would be grounds for reducing a country's quota in future years. The Government also believes and representatives of the two mainland sugar producing areas agree that they should carry significantly larger inventories than was customary prior to the sugar shortage period.

Mainland producers would in effect receive an advance on market growth to enable them to work off their sugar inventories in an orderly manner and with only moderate further curtailment of production. The two mainland areas would receive quota increases beginning this year. Their quotas would then remain constant at all levels of national sugar consumption between 9.7 and 10.4 million tons before again being accorded participation in market growth.

Initially, the increase in domestic quotas would entail a reduction of imports from the level established by the 1962 Amendments to the Act. However, all market growth would go to foreign countries until consumption reaches 10.4 million tons annually, at which time the balance between domestic and foreign quotas under the present law would be virtually reestablished. Thus, supplying countries would probably recover their share of the market within the term of the proposed extension of the Act. They would also be assured of a price which usually includes a substantial premium. Thus, foreign countries would have both volume and price protection.

The domestic price during the period of world scarcity could not have been held so much below the exorbitant world price level had it not been for the cooperation of many of our foreign suppliers. Each of them sus-

tained a substantial loss of revenue by sending sugar to the United States during that period. At no other time during the life of the Sugar Act has the domestic price been at so great a discount or for so long a time. The proposed allocation of foreign quotas at the present level of sugar consumption would -- as does the administrative allocation for the current year -- recognize the cooperation of our supplying countries. Quotas would be allocated essentially on the basis that each country contributed toward our import needs in 1963 and 1964 but with the latter year given double weighting. Although our foreign suppliers sustained a price discount on their imports to the United States in 1963, the price disadvantage at the time they committed 1964 supplies was much greater, hence the double weighting for that 1964 performance. Furthermore, when 1964 supplies were committed in the last weeks of 1963 and the first two weeks of 1964, sugar was much scarcer than in early 1963 when that year's imports were committed.

The market for refined cane sugar initially would be curtailed as compared to present law because of the increase in the quota for beet sugar which is produced from sugarbeets in a single operation. However, cane sugar refiners' share of the market would thereafter increase since all market growth would be assigned to foreign countries, whose imports become the raw material for cane sugar refiners. If sugar consumption continues to increase during the period of the extension, refiners' volume of business would be larger than the average for recent years, and by the end of the term of the extension it is expected that refiners' proportionate share of the market would also be virtually as large as under the present law.

I should make one further general comment before referring briefly to the details of the proposal. The Administration recommends that the Cuban reserve be allocated to individual countries rather than globally as we recommended in 1962. The combination of country quotas and a global quota which enabled the United States to obtain sugar from most world sources, worked well during the difficult 1963-64 period. Sugar was obtained when needed in much larger quantities from a number of countries than could have been foreseen in advance. Now, however, and for the first time, countries have demonstrated what may be expected of them when supplies are scarce. This demonstrated performance makes it much safer to allocate imports on a country-by-country basis and to depend on obtaining sugar in any other manner only as a last resort prior to the suspension of quotas.

Before 1960 all of our present foreign suppliers, other than the Philippines, had imported into the United States less than 300,000 tons annually in total. By 1961, they were importing ten times that much. In the last half of 1960, in 1961 and 1962 large carryovers of sugar existed in many of the countries for which another market could not be found even at the low world price. These surpluses made possible exports to the United States at a higher rate than current production would have supported. The surpluses had disappeared by 1963. Hence, 1963 and 1964 are peculiarly appropriate and available years to use as a base for allocating future import quotas.

Turning now to the details of the proposal, it is our recommendation that the Sugar Act be extended five years to December 31, 1971. Beginning with the current year, the marketing quota for the domestic beetsugar area would be established at 3,025,000 tons and the marketing quota for the mainland sugarcane area at 1,100,000 tons, to remain at those levels whenever the determination of national sugar requirements is between 9.7 and 10.4 million tons. The recommended quotas represent increases of 375,000 tons for the beetsugar area and 205,000 tons for the mainland sugarcane area as compared to present law, at a consumption level of 9.7 million tons. At higher levels of consumption, the increases become progressively smaller and together would amount to only 125,000 tons when consumption reaches 10.4 million tons. The two areas would share in future market growth when consumption exceeds 10.4 million tons and conversely, the quotas for the areas would be reduced if consumption falls below 9.7 million tons -- in each case, to the extent of 65 percent of such differences in total consumption. The quotas for the off-shore domestic areas would be the same as under present law, resulting in total basic quotas for the five domestic areas of 6,390,000 tons. The recommended quota increases would enable the two mainland areas to market their current surpluses in an orderly fashion during the next few years with only moderate further curtailment of production. By 1971, it is probable that the relationship between domestic marketing and imports provided in the current Act will have been virtually reestablished. Hence, the recommended term of the extension and the market sharing proposal are integral parts of a single plan.

An additional part is the recommendation that the sugarbeet acreage reserve program not be extended beyond 1966 except to protect the interests of those who have received the allocations authorized under the present provision of the law. Six new sugarbeet factories have been or

are being constructed. In view of the acreage cut-backs to which long term growers have been and will be subjected, additional factories in new localities are not advisable during the term of this extension.

A quota of 1,050,000 tons plus 10.86 percent of market growth between 9.7 and 10.4 million tons is recommended for the Republic of the Philippines.

A reserve quota would be established for Cuba amounting to 57.77 percent of total annual requirements after deducting the domestic and Philippine quotas. The replacement sugar for this reserve would be obtained under a system of temporary country-by-country quotas until such time as there is a friendly government in Cuba. The remaining 42.23 percent of imports from countries other than the Philippines would be available as permanent quotas for other foreign countries. With total national requirements of 9.7 million tons or less, both permanent and temporary country quotas would be prorated to countries which have imported sugar since January 1, 1963, on the basis of their contributions to our import needs during 1963 and 1964, with 1963 having a weight of one and 1964 a weight of two. Additional imports stemming from market growth would be allocated principally to developing countries within the group, most of which are located in this hemisphere.

Deficits or shortfalls in any quotas would be prorated among Western Hemisphere countries and the Republic of the Philippines. However, both domestic areas and foreign countries would retain their rights to fill their full quotas despite declarations of deficit except in the case of a foreign country that has advised the Secretary it cannot fill its quota and he subsequently finds that the deficit was caused by force majeure. Such a finding would exempt the country from the permanent quota reduction which otherwise would apply.

The President could also allocate deficits within the Western Hemisphere on such basis as he finds appropriate if he determines that a departure from the pro rata allocation would be in the national interest.

The recommendation incorporates a number of other features designed to assure consumers adequate supplies at reasonable prices and to help stabilize sugar markets: Let me briefly discuss this.

If the Secretary finds it impracticable to obtain additional needed foreign supplies by increasing foreign quotas either (1) because the require-

ments determination is increased very late in the year when shipping for minor quantities from all countries would not be available or (2) because limited sugar supplies and increased prices have created or are likely to create an emergency situation interfering with the orderly movement of foreign sugar to the United States, then he could obtain the needed sugar from any friendly foreign country. In an emergency situation, the President can suspend quotas and in fact, he did so twice in the early years of the Sugar Act. To avoid such action except as a last resort, the Secretary under these provisions would be empowered while quotas are still in operation to obtain imports from any eligible source throughout the world at times when sugar is scarce and when domestic users presumably would be stockpiling in excess of current requirements. In this kind of a situation, we would expect each of our 30 foreign suppliers would not be able to furnish his pro rata share. Some might be able to furnish far more and in fact during the term of the Act sugar might also be available from countries which would not have quotas. The recommended provision would make such increments of sugar available, thereby tending to stabilize sugar prices in the United States at times when the world price may be exorbitant.

If any country fails to fill its quota, in future years that quota would be reduced except upon a finding of force majeure by the Secretary. The reduction would amount to the lesser of the quantity of the shortfall or the quantity by which imports during the shortfall year are less than 115 percent of the previous year's quota or in the case of the Philippines, the quantity by which its quota exceeds the quantity guaranteed by agreement. Thus, countries would have incentive to maintain reserve stocks for the United States market of the order of 15 percent of their quotas.

Authority to limit total imports during the first two calendar quarters of a year is recommended to guard against overly large importations in the early part of the year which could tend to depress domestic prices. Whenever the world price is well below the domestic price objective, there is a tendency to seek the price premium available in this market at an early stage of the year despite the limitation imposed by an annual quota on imports from each country. This tendency can be counteracted by limiting total imports in the first half of the year.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the recommendation which I have discussed and which is incorporated in the proposed bill transmitted along with a section-by-section analysis with Secretary Freeman's letter of August 17 to the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate, constitutes a sound basis for amending and extending the Sugar Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONSDate announcedNature of action

August 25,
1965

Provides means for determining commercially recoverable sugar from beets processed in New York State for 1965 and subsequent crops. (See August 31, 1965 Federal Register).

August 26,
1965

Announced an informal public hearing for Sept. 8 in Denver, Colo. to receive views and recommendations for use by the Secretary in determining the National Sugarbeet Acreage Requirement for the 1966 crop of sugarbeets in the Domestic Beet Sugar Area. (See August 27, 1965 Federal Register).

September 1,
1965

Announced allocation of 103,819 short tons of sugar, raw value of the 135,588 tons of quota deficits for Western Hemisphere countries.

Allocations were made in accordance with the announcement of August 13, 1965 (press release USDA 2534-65) and on the basis of proposals submitted on or before August 27, 1965.

These allocations will be reserved for the respective country until September 16, 1965, in order to provide time for the submission of an application for set-aside of quota or authorization for importation pursuant to Sugar Regulation 817.

September 8,
1965

Provides miscellaneous amendments to 1965 crop domestic beet proportionate share determination. (See September 11, 1965 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. August 1965 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption 1,005,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up about 55,000 tons from July 1965 and up 28,000 tons from August 1964. January-~~August~~ 1965 deliveries 6,568,000 tons, raw value (preliminary), up about 282,000 tons from January-August 1964. Final data for July 1965 deliveries 950,000 short tons, raw value - previously published preliminary 943,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks August 28, 1965 were 1,694,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up 460,000 tons from a year ago, and down 234,000 tons from end July 1965. During August refiners' stocks decreased by 5,000 tons, beet processors' stocks by 194,000 tons, and mainland cane processors' stocks by 28,000 tons; Importers of direct-consumption sugar stocks decreased by about 7,000 tons.

3. Charges to 1965 quotas through August 31, 1965 were 7,448,808 short tons, raw value, leaving a balance of 1,752,353 tons to be supplied within the 9,200,000 ton total.

4. Regionally, January-July deliveries, 1965 as compared to 1964, were up in 3 of the 5 regions: Increases -- North Central 10.8 percent, West 5.6 percent, South 5.4 percent. Decreases -- New England down 4.4 percent, Middle Atlantic down 3.0 percent.

5. Second quarter 1965 sugar deliveries were larger to six of the seven industrial user groups than for the same 1964 quarter, and were smaller to two of the four non-industrial user groups. To industrial buyers the national increase was 8.4 percent but deliveries to non-industrial users decreased by 4.7 percent. Corn refiners' total domestic shipments of corn sirup and dextrose were down by about one percent.

Table 1.- Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-July 1965

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet	Importers	Main-land cane	Refiners		Net total
	processors		processors	Raw	Refined	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. Inventory Jan. 1, 1965	1,696,231	24,654	151,323	597,834 ^{2/}	230,395 ^{2/}	2,700,437
2. Production and movement						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	119,253	0	0	2,267	121,520
b. Produced from beets or cane	1,035,248	0	392,001	3,729	0)	
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	395,049	0	0)	1,035,929 ^{3/}
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	3,745,462 ^{4/}	0)	
Less raws melted	0	0	0	3,882,320	0)	-136,858 ^{5/}
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	3,853,069	3,853,069
e. Adjustments	+ 52	0	-1,250	-1,844	-6,118	-9,160
f. Sub-total	1,035,300	119,253	-4,298	-134,973	3,849,218	4,864,500
3. Net total supply	2,731,531	143,907	147,025	462,861	4,079,613	7,564,937
DISPOSITION						
4. Distribution for						
a. Quota purposes	1,647,358	108,467	44,355	8,864	3,754,163	5,563,207
b. Export	0	713	0	0	50,867	51,580
c. Livestock feed	3	14,853	0	0	6,942	21,798
d. Sub-total	1,647,361	124,033	44,355	8,864	3,811,972	5,636,585
5. Inventory July 31, 1965	1,084,170	19,874	102,670	453,997 ^{6/}	267,641 ^{6/}	1,928,352
6. Total distribution and inventory	2,731,531	143,907	147,025	462,861	4,079,613	7,564,937

^{1/} Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

^{2/} Includes Mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 97,872; Refined, 20,763; Total, 118,635.

^{3/} Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

^{4/} Includes 393,945 tons received from mainland cane processors.

^{5/} Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

^{6/} Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 1,113; Refined, 6,025; Total, 7,138.

Table 2.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-July 1965 and 1964

Item	1965	1964	Change 1964 to 1965
Short tons, raw value			
<u>Continental United States</u>			
Refiners' raw	8,864	5,661	+3,203
Refiners' refined	3,811,972	3,683,381	+128,591
Sub-total	3,820,836	3,689,042	+131,794
Beet processors' refined	1,647,361	1,483,469	+163,892
Importers' direct consumption	124,033	116,356	+7,677
Mainland sugarcane processors'	44,355	29,065	+15,290
Total	5,636,585	5,317,932	+318,653
For: Export	51,580	7,849	+43,731
Livestock feed	21,798	562	+21,236
Continental consumption ^{1/}	5,563,207	5,309,521	+253,686
<u>Puerto Rico</u>	68,000 ^{2/}	68,740	-740
<u>Hawaii</u>	27,000 ^{2/}	26,302	+698

1/ Includes deliveries for United States military forces at home and abroad. 2/ Estimated.

Table 3- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, July 31, 1965 and 1964

Item	1965	1964	Change 1964 to 1965
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	453,997	443,262	+10,735
Refiners' refined	267,641	338,747	-71,106
Sub-total 1/	721,638	782,009	-60,371
Beet processors' refined	1,084,170	659,495	+424,675
Importers' direct consumption	19,874	32,632	-12,758
Mainland sugarcane processors'	102,670	18,961	+83,709
Total	1,928,352	1,493,097	+435,255

1/ Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: 1965 - Raws, 1,113; Refined, 6,025; Total, 7,138; 1964 - raws, 13,375; Refined, 3,380; Total, 16,755.

Table 4- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, August and January-August 1965 and 1964

Item	1965 1/ August	1964 Jan.-August	1965 1/ August	1964 Jan.-August
Short tons, raw value				
Refiners	660,501	4,481,337	630,049	4,319,091
Beet processors' refined	321,860	1,969,221	324,080	1,807,549
Importers' direct consumption	17,538 ^{2/}	141,571	21,572	137,928
Mainland sugarcane processors'	5,000 ^{2/}	49,355	2,350	31,415
Total	1,004,899	6,641,484	978,051	6,295,983
For: Export	n.a.	51,580	1,011	8,860
Livestock feed	n.a.	21,798	304	866
Continental consumption ^{3/}	1,004,899	6,568,106	976,736	6,286,257

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 5.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, August 28, 1965 and August 31, 1964

Item	1965 1/	1964	Change 1964 to 1965
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	430,347	432,954	-2,607
Refiners' refined	286,435	302,850	-16,415
Sub-total	716,782	735,804	-19,022
Beet processors' refined	889,767	455,449	+434,318
Importers' direct consumption	12,426 ^{2/}	31,935	-19,509
Mainland sugarcane processors'	75,000 ^{2/}	10,499	+64,501
Total	1,693,975	1,233,687	+460,288

1/ Preliminary
2/ Estimated

Table 6.- Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-July 1965 and 1964

Item	1965	1964	Change 1964 to 1965
Short tons, raw value			
<u>Production</u>			
Mainland cane	393,841	288,420	+105,421
Domestic beet	1,035,300	1,117,798	-82,498
Total	1,429,141	1,406,218	+22,923
<u>Quota charges</u>			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	71,465	38,033	+33,432
For direct-consumption	5,834	4,601	+1,233
Louisiana processor-refiners	74,575	84,491	-9,916
Florida sugarcane processors	400,924	265,992	+134,932
Sub-total	552,798	393,117	+159,681
Beet processors	1,647,358	1,482,907	+164,451
Total	2,200,156	1,876,024	+324,132

Table 7.- Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply^{1/} January-July 1965 and 1964

Source of supply	Raw sugar		Direct-consumption sugar		Total	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
Short tons, raw value						
<u>Offshore</u>						
<u>Foreign</u>						
Argentina	29,913	13,199			29,913	13,199
Belgium	1,589		4,342		5,931	
Brazil	130,004	5,657	1,769		131,773	5,657
British Honduras	1,733	6,006			1,733	6,006
British West Indies	69,750	42,839		2	69,750	42,841
China, Republic of	59,577	79,435			59,577	79,435
Colombia	36,244				36,244	
Costa Rica	30,299	28,471			30,299	28,471
Denmark			10		10	
Dominican Republic	289,251	255,374			289,251	255,374
Ecuador	22,973				22,973	
El Salvador	17,741	13,493			17,741	13,493
Fiji Islands		14,817				14,817
France	5,791	846	2,799	1,141	8,590	1,987
French West Indies	35,380	20,653			35,380	20,653
Guatemala	29,702	37,260		487 ^{2/}	29,702	37,747
Haiti	17,601	4,370			17,601	4,370
Hong Kong			28	10	28	10
India	68,485	94,100			68,485	94,100
Ireland			1,793		1,793	
Japan			1		1	
Mexico	335,162	402,434	4,081	10	339,243	402,444
Netherlands			10		10	
Nicaragua	38,516	17,460			38,516	17,460
Panama	10,247	14,219	3,032	3,856	13,279	18,075
Paraguay			10		10	
Peru	144,201	56,319	535		144,736	56,319
Philippines	667,576	551,068	16,632	20,293	684,208	571,361
South Africa	29,246	30,420			29,246	30,420
Sweden			10	10	10	10
Turkey	1,361				1,361	
United Kingdom			5,100	10	5,100	10
Total	2,072,342	1,688,440	40,152	25,819	2,112,494	1,714,259
<u>Domestic</u>						
Hawaii	685,498	641,500	2,267 ^{2/}	0 ^{2/}	687,765	641,500
Puerto Rico	588,223	519,058	79,101	82,552	667,324	601,610
Virgin Islands	4,282	0	0	0	4,282	0
Sub-total	1,278,003	1,160,558	81,368	82,552	1,359,371	1,243,110
Total all offshore	3,350,345	2,848,998	121,520 ^{3/}	108,371 ^{3/}	3,471,865	2,957,369
Mainland cane area	397,674	284,580	0 ^{3/}	1,250 ^{3/}	397,674	285,830
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	1,172	1,517	0	0	1,172	1,517
Grand total	3,749,191	3,135,095	121,520	109,621	3,870,711	3,244,716

^{1/} Includes sugar as detailed in Table 8. ^{2/} Refined sugar received by refiners. ^{3/} Refined sugar produced direct from cane by processor-refiner.

Table 8. Receipts of quota-exempt and over-quota sugar included in
Table 7

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
Short tons, raw value						
<u>For export</u>						
Belgium	79		466		545	
Brazil	2,878				2,878	
Colombia	3,656				3,656	
Dominican Republic	20,391				20,391	
Guatemala		487				487
Mexico	27,301				27,301	
Peru	11,528		535		12,063	
Puerto Rico	231	232			231	232
United Kingdom			63		63	
Total	66,064	719	1,064		67,128	719
<u>For livestock feed</u>						
Belgium			3,684		3,684	
Brazil			1,769		1,769	
Dominican Republic	1,337				1,337	
France			2,799	1,141	2,799	1,141
Mexico	5,102		4,068		9,170	
Panama				50		50
United Kingdom			535		535	
Total	6,439		12,855	1,191	19,294	1,191
<u>For alcohol</u>						
Brazil	7,296				7,296	
Colombia	14,151				14,151	
Dominican Republic	4,419				4,419	
Mexico	71				71	
Total	25,937				25,937	
<u>In Customs custody</u>						
Hong Kong			18	11	18	11
United Kingdom			4,492		4,492	
Total			4,510	11	4,510	11
Grand total	98,440	719	18,429	1,202	116,869	1,921

Table 9.- Status of 1965 quotas and charges as of August 31, 1965

Source of supply	Quotas and prorations	Charges to quotas			Balances
		1/ 2/			
		By SU 3*	By set-aside	Total 2/3/	
Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet sugar	2,650,000			1,969,000	681,000
Mainland cane sugar	895,000			588,000	307,000
Hawaii	1,115,479 ^{4/}			851,194	264,285
Puerto Rico	940,000			736,287	203,713
Virgin Islands	15,232			4,282	10,950
Total domestic areas	5,615,711 ^{5/}			4,148,763	1,466,948
Republic of the Philippines	1,114,412	990,857	32,440 ^{6/}	1,023,297	91,115
Argentina	65,897	38,654	23,063	61,717	4,180
Australia	193,069	108,491	84,578	193,069	0
Belgium	1,867	1,693	174	1,867	0
Brazil	228,550	148,210	77,135	225,345	3,205
British Honduras	4,342	4,333	0	4,333	9
British West Indies	126,145	98,274	27,871	126,145	0
China, Republic of	69,819	69,819	0	69,819	0
Colombia	29,015	23,477	5,356	28,833	182
Costa Rica	36,041	36,041	0	36,041	0
Dominican Republic	398,323	337,756	59,465	397,221	1,102
Ecuador	51,121	34,354	16,808	51,162	0
El Salvador	17,904	17,743	0	17,743	161
Fiji Islands	47,059	14,560	32,499	47,059	0
France	5,882	5,791	0	5,791	91
French West Indies	44,352	45,170	0	45,170	0
Guatemala	36,276	36,237	0	36,237	39
Haiti	19,188	17,602	1,586	19,188	0
India	100,164	99,682	0	99,682	482
Ireland	2,311	2,311	0	2,311	0
Malagasy Republic	7,586	0	7,586	7,586	0
Mauritius	15,430	0	15,430	15,430	0
Mexico	403,225	355,644	12,230	367,874	35,351
Nicaragua	41,947	38,516	3,431	41,947	0
Panama	14,986	14,719	0	14,719	267
Peru	248,625	166,357	82,570	248,927	0
Reunion	2,288	0	2,288	2,288	0
South Africa	100,108	42,723	43,907	86,630	13,478
Southern Rhodesia	9,197	0	9,197	9,197	0
Swaziland	9,300	0	9,300	9,300	0
Turkey	1,517	1,362	0	1,362	155
Venezuela	2,755	2,755	0	2,755	0
Total foreign	3,448,701	2,753,131	546,914	3,300,045	149,817
Western hemisphere deficit	135,588				135,588
Grand total	9,200,000			7,448,808	1,752,353

1/ Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered, authorized for entry or set-aside. 2/ Direct-consumption charges and balances: Hawaii, 2,729 and 28,735; Puerto Rico, 95,639 and 42,361; Philippines, 32,525 and 26,703; Panama, 3,565 and 252; Belgium, 182 and 0; Ireland, 2,311 and 0. 3/ Includes raw sugar for direct consumption: Hawaii, 73; Philippines, 6; Puerto Rico, 4,541. 4/ Despite deficits declared, the quota of 1,140,000 for Puerto Rico remains available. 5/ Includes 64,412 deficit prorations. 6/ Includes 28,633 reserved for importation during September. *Applications for entry.

Table 10. Quota-exempt sugar ^{1/} ^{2/} entered under Sections 211(a) and 212(4) August 31, 1965

Country	for			Total
	Reexport	Feed	Alcohol	
Short tons, raw value				
Belgium	545	3,681		4,226
Brazil	5,154	8,275	7,053	20,482
Colombia	7,883	103	17,161	25,147
Dominican Republic	20,391	1,337	4,419	26,147
France		2,800		2,800
Fr. West Indies	6,787			6,787
Mexico	27,301	9,170	71	36,542
Peru	12,063			12,063
United Kingdom	149	1,070		1,219
Total	80,273	26,436	28,704	135,413

1/ In addition, a total of 257 tons were entered under provisions of Sec. 212; first 10 tons 71 and liquid sugar in small containers 186.

2/ In addition, 231 tons of raw sugar were brought in for refining and subsequent return to Puerto Rico.

In addition to quantities shown, there is in Custom's custody: Hong Kong, 19 tons; United Kingdom, 3,959; Brazil, 1,177

Table 11. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, July 1965

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	102,012		200		102,212
Maine	51,456		1,500		52,956
Massachusetts	364,917		12,754	500	378,171
New Hampshire	33,177				33,177
Rhode Island	33,907		2,520		36,427
Vermont	20,541				20,541
Sub-total	606,010		16,974	500	623,484
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	647,653	2,100	53,393	500	703,646
New York	1,139,630	39,524	76,937		1,256,091
Pennsylvania	934,735	44,710	57,350		1,036,795
Sub-total	2,722,018	86,334	187,680	500	2,996,532
North Central					
Illinois	716,558	1,030,287		3,000	1,749,845
Indiana	390,557	153,230			543,787
Iowa	51,981	167,094			219,075
Kansas	53,785	93,007		600	147,392
Michigan	274,201	427,349			701,550
Minnesota	45,863	248,335		920	295,118
Missouri	282,163	219,524		1,000	502,687
Nebraska	10,489	120,607			131,096
North Dakota	157	44,043			44,200
Ohio	623,476	189,832	350		813,658
South Dakota	1,985	40,397			42,382
Wisconsin	122,014	260,602			382,616
Sub-total	2,573,229	2,994,307	350	5,520	5,573,406
Southern					
Alabama	299,426				299,426
Arkansas	131,244	18,580			149,824
Delaware	99,898		2,000		101,898
District of Columbia	25,541		2,100		27,641
Florida	270,921		12,292	258,628	541,841
Georgia	669,491				669,491
Kentucky	282,903	10,000		381	293,284
Louisiana	387,372			307	387,679
Maryland	398,189		38,188		436,377
Mississippi	171,346				171,346
North Carolina	455,416		800	400	456,616
Oklahoma	116,370	46,677			163,047
South Carolina	211,816				211,816
Tennessee	418,131				418,131
Texas	724,415	195,482		414	920,311
Virginia	276,505		20,091		296,596
West Virginia	84,543	1,000	1,340		86,883
Sub-total	5,023,527	271,739	76,811	260,130	5,632,207
Western					
Alaska	2,279	4,173			6,452
Arizona	36,717	26,321			63,038
California	737,112	1,338,540			2,075,652
Colorado	13,067	138,975			152,042
Idaho	6,097	34,212			40,309
Montana	1,923	34,926			36,849
Nevada	6,594	8,103			14,697
New Mexico	8,597	18,401			26,998
Oregon	65,304	150,252			215,556
Utah	7,251	61,361			68,612
Washington	86,987	185,741			272,728
Wyoming	431	9,927			10,358
Sub-total	972,359	2,010,932			2,983,291
Grand total	11,897,143	5,363,312	281,815	266,650	17,808,920

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 12. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, January-July 1965

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
<u>New England</u>					
Connecticut	689,338	1,000	5,475		695,813
Maine	315,636		10,250		325,886
Massachusetts	2,710,476		92,068	1,492	2,804,036
New Hampshire	208,063				208,063
Rhode Island	245,040		17,760		262,800
Vermont	133,349				133,349
Sub-total	4,301,902	1,000	125,553	1,492	4,429,947
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>					
New Jersey	4,242,671	35,581	420,899	2,600	4,701,751
New York	8,491,775	218,754	557,865		9,268,394
Pennsylvania	6,397,271	202,141	409,717	2	7,009,131
Sub-total	19,131,717	456,476	1,388,481	2,602	20,979,276
<u>North Central</u>					
Illinois	4,435,668	7,491,542	700	46,719	11,974,629
Indiana	2,240,185	982,192		800	3,223,177
Iowa	292,855	978,196			1,271,051
Kansas	272,853	499,323		2,700	774,876
Michigan	1,643,176	2,237,140			3,880,316
Minnesota	271,124	1,186,745		2,920	1,460,789
Missouri	1,481,635	1,300,241		5,606	2,787,482
Nebraska	66,031	770,188		2,000	838,219
North Dakota	2,521	200,698			203,219
Ohio	3,591,228	1,276,088	9,400	5	4,876,721
South Dakota	13,660	210,404			224,064
Wisconsin	674,116	1,463,843			2,137,959
Sub-total	14,985,052	18,596,600	10,100	60,750	33,652,502
<u>Southern</u>					
Alabama	1,581,159			9,500	1,590,659
Arkansas	622,256	85,300		2,982	710,538
Delaware	1,054,488		7,920		1,062,408
District of Columbia	213,050		16,590		229,640
Florida	1,659,305		62,687	720,685	2,442,677
Georgia	3,390,893		205	5,325	3,396,423
Kentucky	1,370,691	46,389		4,821	1,421,901
Louisiana	1,988,859	911	1,079	11,443	2,002,292
Maryland	2,435,344	2,000	219,851		2,657,195
Mississippi	884,492			6,158	890,650
North Carolina	2,357,167		22,220	1,196	2,380,583
Oklahoma	651,450	242,022			893,472
South Carolina	1,018,134				1,018,134
Tennessee	2,207,341			1,010	2,208,351
Texas	4,076,506	1,164,300		617	5,241,423
Virginia	1,553,623		128,998		1,682,621
West Virginia	458,007	7,776	3,740		469,523
Sub-total	27,522,765	1,548,698	463,290	763,737	30,298,490
<u>Western</u>					
Alaska	10,792	22,211			33,003
Arizona	230,474	153,341			383,815
California	3,614,115	6,768,983	26,832	1,300	10,411,230
Colorado	57,578	710,629		710	768,917
Idaho	30,343	162,243			192,586
Montana	15,696	181,240			196,936
Nevada	39,954	33,630			73,584
New Mexico	49,973	101,636			151,609
Oregon	346,039	766,673	6,300	600	1,119,612
Utah	46,963	334,354		400	381,717
Washington	377,525	908,825	5,400		1,291,750
Wyoming	2,192	48,622			50,814
Sub-total	4,821,644	10,192,387	38,532	3,010	15,055,573
Grand total	70,763,080	30,795,161	2,025,956	831,591	104,415,788

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar, which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 13. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by states, January-July 1965 and 1964

State and Region	Cane sugar		Beet		Total all	
	refiners		processors		Primary Distributors ^{1/}	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
Thousands of hundredweights ^{2/}						
<u>New England</u>						
Connecticut	689	670	1	14	696	698
Maine	316	347		7	326	354
Massachusetts	2,711	2,789		62	2,804	2,939
New Hampshire	208	212			208	212
Rhode Island	245	267			263	278
Vermont	133	102		49	133	151
Sub-total	4,302	4,387	1	132	4,430	4,632
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>						
New Jersey	4,243	4,107	36	136	4,702	4,718
New York	8,492	8,781	219	517	9,268	9,773
Pennsylvania	6,397	6,348	202	378	7,009	7,138
Sub-total	19,132	19,236	457	1,031	20,979	21,629
<u>North Central</u>						
Illinois	4,436	4,716	7,492	5,759	11,975	10,482
Indiana	2,240	1,932	982	1,017	3,223	2,951
Iowa	293	283	978	890	1,271	1,181
Kansas	273	249	499	469	775	720
Michigan	1,643	1,497	2,237	2,165	3,880	3,662
Minnesota	271	218	1,187	1,050	1,461	1,272
Missouri	1,482	1,483	1,300	1,110	2,787	2,605
Nebraska	66	163	770	542	838	711
North Dakota	2	1	201	181	203	182
Ohio	3,591	3,198	1,276	1,383	4,877	4,584
South Dakota	14	15	210	169	224	184
Wisconsin	674	657	1,464	1,176	2,138	1,837
Sub-total	14,985	14,412	18,596	15,911	33,652	30,371
<u>Southern</u>						
Alabama	1,581	1,533			1,591	1,533
Arkansas	622	601	85	63	711	667
Delaware	1,054	401			1,062	406
District of Columbia	213	177			230	187
Florida	1,659	1,763			2,443	2,394
Georgia	3,391	3,294			3,396	3,294
Kentucky	1,371	1,405	46	42	1,422	1,456
Louisiana	1,989	2,015	1		2,002	2,021
Maryland	2,435	2,420	2	35	2,657	2,651
Mississippi	885	918			891	923
North Carolina	2,357	2,217			2,381	2,267
Oklahoma	651	653	242	217	893	871
South Carolina	1,018	876			1,018	881
Tennessee	2,207	2,126		2	2,208	2,128
Texas	4,077	3,921	1,164	1,039	5,241	4,969
Virginia	1,554	1,454		20	1,683	1,588
West Virginia	458	508	8	8	470	520
Sub-total	27,522	26,282	1,548	1,426	30,299	28,756
<u>Western</u>						
Alaska	11	23	22	11	33	34
Arizona	230	246	153	153	383	399
California	3,614	3,674	6,769	5,895	10,411	9,661
Colorado	58	51	711	575	769	621
Idaho	30	28	162	162	192	191
Montana	16	16	181	165	197	181
Nevada	40	40	34	30	74	70
New Mexico	50	52	102	101	152	154
Oregon	346	348	767	760	1,120	1,132
Utah	47	46	334	339	382	385
Washington	378	366	909	984	1,292	1,375
Wyoming	2	3	49	43	51	46
Sub-total	4,822	4,893	10,193	9,218	15,056	14,256
<u>Grand total</u>	<u>70,763</u>	<u>69,210</u>	<u>30,795</u>	<u>27,718</u>	<u>104,416</u>	<u>99,644</u>

^{1/} Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 14.- Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer and by type of sugar, second quarter 1965 ^{1/}

Product or business of buyer	: Beet	: Cane	: Imported	: Total	Liquid sugar	
	: (Total)	: (Total)	: D.C.	: all sugar	included in totals	
	:	:	:	:	Beet	Cane
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hundredweights ^{2/}						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	1,874,025	3,672,196	94,343	5,640,564	54,390	561,633
Confectionery and related products	1,243,199	3,129,667	152,124	4,524,990	37,219	752,626
Ice cream and dairy products	860,450	1,600,626	72,376	2,533,452	397,315	1,264,229
Beverages	2,006,171	6,529,824	47,969	8,583,964	795,636	4,357,936
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies and preserves	1,563,935	1,716,701	199,012	3,479,648	256,093	732,995
Multiple and all other food uses	840,437	1,184,847	42,170	2,067,454	31,337	241,295
Non-food products	<u>24,001</u>	<u>225,436</u>	<u>8,674</u>	<u>258,111</u>	<u>1,171</u>	<u>74,794</u>
Sub-total	8,412,218	18,059,297	616,668	27,088,183	1,573,161	7,985,508
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	17,693	315,723	8,085	341,501	1,729	24,936
Wholesale grocers,jobbers, sugar dealers	2,636,501	8,350,834	357,988	11,345,323	40,633	34,851
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	1,337,238	4,491,719	87,840	5,916,797	16,856	32,840
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>228,946</u>	<u>438,898</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>668,063</u>	<u>14,582</u>	<u>1,611</u>
Sub-total	4,220,378	13,597,174	454,132	18,271,684	73,800	94,238
TOTAL DELIVERIES	12,632,596	31,656,471	1,070,800	45,359,867	1,646,961	8,079,746
Deliveries in consumer-size packages (less than 50 lbs.)	2,606,047	10,786,612	146,211	13,538,870		
Deliveries in bulk (unpackaged)	4,417,443	5,721,767	0	10,139,210		

^{1/} Represents approximately 97.4 percent of deliveries by primary distributors in continental United States.

^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 15.- Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer, second quarter 1965 and percentage change from second quarter 1964

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
Hundredweights 1/						
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	5,640,564	155,968	1,147,390	2,310,820	1,373,587	652,799
Confectionery and related products	4,524,990	330,658	2,120,666	1,342,244	391,356	340,066
Ice cream and dairy products	2,533,452	135,150	509,168	869,191	649,205	370,738
Beverages	8,583,964	323,218	1,801,692	2,189,580	3,265,104	1,004,370
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	3,479,648	147,803	700,218	837,157	759,694	1,034,776
Multiple and all other food uses	2,067,454	62,319	294,156	1,109,473	187,313	414,193
Non-food products	<u>258,111</u>	<u>11,207</u>	<u>88,785</u>	<u>55,775</u>	<u>97,350</u>	<u>4,994</u>
Sub-total	27,088,183	1,166,323	6,662,075	8,714,240	6,723,609	3,821,936
Non-industrial						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	341,501	30,187	57,452	38,145	84,171	131,546
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	11,345,323	564,925	1,697,512	3,439,330	4,039,655	1,603,901
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	5,916,797	334,386	1,189,529	1,682,257	2,031,304	679,321
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>668,063</u>	<u>10,211</u>	<u>81,433</u>	<u>168,261</u>	<u>219,264</u>	<u>188,894</u>
Sub-total	18,271,684	939,709	3,025,926	5,327,993	6,374,394	2,603,662
TOTAL DELIVERIES	45,359,867	2,106,032	9,688,001	14,042,233	13,098,003	6,425,598

Percentage change from second quarter 1964

Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	+6.9	+12.8	-2.3	-1.9	+24.1	+29.9
Confectionery and related products	+7.9	+7.7	+7.4	+6.8	+8.8	+14.9
Ice cream and dairy products	+3.3	+17.6	-13.2	+11.2	+3.2	+8.7
Beverages	+10.5	+3.4	+7.1	+9.2	+13.3	+13.7
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	+6.9	-22.1	+5.8	-5.9	+9.9	+25.7
Multiple and all other food uses	+18.5	+13.9	-21.6	+29.3	+42.6	+27.4
Non-food products	<u>-16.0</u>	<u>-12.2</u>	<u>+5.8</u>	<u>-26.9</u>	<u>-26.1</u>	<u>+91.5</u>
Sub-total	+8.4	+3.2	+1.9	+6.0	+13.4	+20.4
Non-industrial						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	+10.2	+19.3	+5.9	-5.6	+4.8	+20.2
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	-6.7	+3.1	-7.0	-14.2	-5.6	+7.1
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	-3.8	-4.5	-1.8	-6.4	-3.5	-1.0
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>+19.0</u>	<u>-32.4</u>	<u>-18.6</u>	<u>+5.6</u>	<u>+40.1</u>	<u>+44.7</u>
Sub-total	-4.7	+0.2	-5.2	-11.3	-3.7	+7.4
TOTAL	+2.7	+1.8	-0.4	-1.3	+4.4	+14.8

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 16. Deliveries of cane and beet sugar by primary distributors in consumer-size packages (less than 50 pounds) second quarter 1965

Area	Cane sugar	Beet sugar	Total
Hundredweights 1/			
United States	10,932,823	2,606,047	13,538,870
New England	593,617	0	593,617
Middle Atlantic	2,221,569	36,655	2,258,224
North Central and West, Combined 2/	3,057,804	2,505,585	5,563,389
South	5,059,833	63,807	5,123,640

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered.

2/ Combined to avoid disclosure of individual company data. Total distribution in consumer-size packages in these areas: North Central, 3,487,937; West, 2,075,452

Table 17. Deliveries of packaged, bulk and liquid sugar (beet and cane) by primary distributors during first half 1965 and 1964 with comparisons

First half year	Region						U.S. total	Type of sugar	
	New	Middle	South	North	West	Beet		Cane	
	England	Atlantic		Central					
1,000 hundredweights 1/									
(1) <u>Total direct deliveries</u>									
1965	3,806	17,856	23,209	27,533	12,072	84,476	25,432	59,044	
1964	3,948	18,094	22,116	24,227	10,927	79,312	21,938	57,374	
Change	-142	-238	+1,093	+3,306	+1,145	+5,164	+3,494	+1,670	
(2) <u>Consumer-size packages (granulated, less than 50 lbs.)</u>									
1965	1,193	4,203	9,023	6,467	3,675	24,561	4,863	19,698	
1964	1,317	4,103	9,273	6,505	3,232	24,430	4,139	20,291	
Change	-124	+100	-250	-38	+443	+131	+724	-593	
(3) <u>Other deliveries, industrial and institutional</u>									
1965	2,613	13,653	14,186	21,066	8,397	59,915	20,569	39,346	
1964	2,631	13,991	12,843	17,722	7,695	54,882	17,799	37,083	
Change	-18	-338	+1,343	+3,344	+702	+5,033	+2,770	+2,263	
(3a) <u>Bulk granulated</u>									
1965	360	4,583	3,140	6,731	2,825	17,639	7,414	10,225	
1964	462	4,043	3,046	7,111	2,610	17,272	7,697	9,575	
Change	-102	+540	+94	-380	+215	+367	-283	+650	
(b) <u>Liquid sugar</u>									
1965	1,145	5,297	3,748	4,097	2,490	16,777	2,860	13,917	
1964	948	5,263	3,210	3,550	2,024	14,995	2,335	12,660	
Change	+197	+34	+538	+547	+466	+1,782	+525	+1,257	
(c) <u>Industrial and institutional packages (granulated 50 lbs. and over)</u>									
1965	1,108	3,773	7,298	10,238	3,082	25,499	10,295	15,204	
1964	1,221	4,685	6,587	7,061	3,061	22,615	7,767	14,848	
Change	-113	-912	+711	+3,177	+21	+2,884	+2,528	+356	

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 18. -Dextrose sales, by type of product or business of buyer, second quarter 1965 and percentage change from second quarter 1964

Product or business of buyer	: United States :	: New England :	: Middle Atlantic :	: North Central :	: South :	: West :
Hundredweights 1/						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	1,222,418	56,928	220,482	473,828	292,422	178,758
Confectionery and related products	212,674	1,433	101,611	81,889	18,132	9,609
Ice cream and dairy products	40,734	1,953	9,163	16,143	5,363	8,112
Beverages	230,805	6,011	103,222	78,190	30,664	12,718
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies preserves, etc.	174,416	7,484	16,957	48,982	43,747	57,246
Multiple and all other food uses	187,496	3,641	56,034	51,179	28,382	48,260
Non-food products	<u>403,838</u>	<u>128,635</u>	<u>110,401</u>	<u>80,152</u>	<u>70,727</u>	<u>13,923</u>
Sub-total	2,472,381	206,085	617,870	830,363	489,437	328,626
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	82,112	562	494	64,803	1,605	14,648
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>11,197</u>	<u>1,136</u>	<u>2,196</u>	<u>4,387</u>	<u>1,774</u>	<u>1,704</u>
Sub-total	93,309	1,698	2,690	69,190	3,379	16,352
TOTAL SALES	2,565,690	207,783	620,560	899,553	492,816	344,978
Percentage change from second quarter 1964						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	-8.5	-0.7	-2.0	-13.6	-1.4	-14.6
Confectionery and related products	-4.1	-4.6	+1.1	-13.0	-5.1	+48.5
Ice cream and dairy products	+11.6	+54.9	-10.7	+42.5	-24.6	+24.5
Beverages	+5.4	+265.0	+3.3	-1.3	+16.6	+6.8
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies preserves, etc.	+2.6	+65.9	-31.4	-6.0	-28.5	+109.2
Multiple and all other food uses	-2.6	-5.9	+107.2	-44.4	-17.9	+37.9
Non-food products	<u>+10.6</u>	<u>+32.2</u>	<u>-12.7</u>	<u>+12.4</u>	<u>+23.3</u>	<u>+9.9</u>
Sub-total	-2.7	+23.1	+0.6	-12.5	-2.5	+6.3
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Wholesale grocer, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	-6.3	+57.4	-72.5	-9.1	+1.5	+15.8
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>-34.7</u>	<u>-27.8</u>	<u>+0.8</u>	<u>-40.8</u>	<u>+6.7</u>	<u>-60.5</u>
Sub-total	-11.0	-12.1	-32.3	-12.1	+4.2	-3.6
Total	-3.0	+22.7	+0.4	-12.4	-2.5	+5.8

1/ Reported as produced and sold (typically dextrose hydrate) and excludes small amounts to competitors as well as small quantities used in miscellaneous mixes.

Table 19.- Corn refiners' shipments, by type of buyer, second quarter 1965 and 1964

Type of buyer	Corn sirup unmixed		Dextrose		All corn sweeteners	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
Thousand hundredweights, dry basis						
Baking industry	917	959	1,015	1,090	1,932	2,049
Confectioners	1,771	1,759	196	204	1,967	1,963
Ice cream and other dairy products	774	705	37	34	811	739
Breweries and fountain sirups	285	315	57	56	342	372
Canners, packers, jams, jellies, preserves	637	613	150	142	787	755
Miscellaneous food industries including sugar refiners	420	385	461	484	881	869
Sirup mixers ^{1/}	152	170	8	8	160	178
Non-food uses	136	134	382	346	518	479
Jobbers, etc.	<u>29</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>102</u>
Sub-total ^{2/}	5,122	5,062	2,382	2,444	7,504	7,506
Used in mixed sirups	254	318	-	-	254	318
Corn sirup solids and miscellaneous corn sweeteners ^{3/}	277	291	-	-	277	291
Total domestic ^{2/}	5,653	5,671	2,382	2,444	8,035	8,115
Export	30	54	40	51	70	106
Grand total ^{2/} (domestic & export)	5,683	5,725	2,422	2,496	8,105	8,221
Bulk blends ^{4/}	586	308	-	-	586	308

^{1/} Sirup mixers outside of the corn refining industry, except cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors; the latter two are included with "Miscellaneous food industries."

^{2/} Due to rounding, totals may not be exact sums of individual items.

^{3/} According to the Census of Manufactures 1958, shipments of corn sirup solids were 63.7 percent of total shipments of miscellaneous refinery products. Since corn sirup solids contain up to 3.5 percent moisture, corn sirup solids dry basis are estimated as 61.5 percent of shipments of miscellaneous refinery products as reported. For earlier treatment of this item see Sugar Reports 93, page 6.

^{4/} Corn sirup unmixed sales to sugar refiners and beet sugar processors for blending contained in miscellaneous food industries.

NOTE: See Sugar Reports No. 93, January 1960, pages 6-10 for source, methodology and groupings.

Table 20.- Sugar prices

Year and month	:	:	:	Refined beet sugar - quoted		
	:Raw cane sugar-spot price:			Quota	wholesale (gross) 4/	
	: Domestic :	"World"	premium 3/:	:	:	:
	:sugar at NY 1/:	sugar 2/	and	Eastern :	Chicago-	Pacific
:	: duty paid-:	:	: discount :	:	West :	Coast
	Cents per pound					
1960-64 Monthly average	6.83	4.68	+1.23	9.24	9.21	9.49
1963 Monthly average	8.18	8.50	-1.23	10.58	10.34	10.71
1964 Monthly average	6.90	5.87	+0.11	9.38	9.38	9.85
1964						
September	6.20	3.71	+1.57	8.60	8.60	9.05
October	6.27	3.70	+1.65	8.60	8.60	9.05
November	6.17	3.40	+1.85	8.60	8.60	9.05
December	6.55	2.76	+2.87	8.60	8.60	9.05
1965						
January	6.85	2.41	+3.52	9.15	9.15	9.35
February	6.79	2.25	+3.61	9.15	9.15	9.45
March	6.61	2.63	+3.04	9.15	9.15	9.02
April	6.59	2.40	+3.25	9.15	9.15	9.05
May	6.73	2.35	+3.42	9.15	9.15	9.20
June	6.72	1.96	+3.80	9.15	9.15	9.25
July	6.73	1.94	+3.83	9.15	9.15	9.25
August	6.77	1.79	+4.02	9.15	9.15	9.25
Last 12-month average	6.58	2.61	+3.04	8.97	8.97	9.17
Year and month	:	Refined cane sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) 4/				:
	:					U.S.
	:	North :	South :	Gulf :	Chicago- :	Pacific :
	:	East :	East :	:	West :	Coast :
1960-64 Monthly average	10.21	9.83	9.75	9.47	9.49	12.30
1963 Monthly average	11.94	11.45	11.30	10.90	10.71	13.58 ^{5/}
1964 Monthly average	10.68	9.90	9.82	9.58	9.85	12.81 ^{5/}
1964						
September	9.67	8.95	8.90	8.80	9.05	11.92
October	9.60	8.95	8.90	8.80	9.05	11.78
November	9.60	8.95	8.90	8.80	9.05	11.72
December	9.83	9.17	9.12	8.80	9.05	11.64
1965						
January	10.20	9.55	9.55	9.35	9.35	11.70
February	10.25	9.60	9.55	9.35	9.45	11.78
March	10.14	9.48	9.34	9.35	9.02	11.84
April	10.05	9.35	9.25	9.35	9.05	11.78
May	10.12	9.46	9.36	9.35	9.20	11.80
June	10.20	9.50	9.40	9.35	9.25	11.86
July	10.20	9.50	9.40	9.35	9.25	11.82
August	10.20	9.50	9.40	9.35	9.25	
Last 12-month average	10.00	9.33	9.26	9.17	9.17	

1/ Spot prices during 1960 were for sugar in bags under Contract No. 6 plus .50 cent per pound duty (Cuban). Beginning with 1961, spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 7, the terms of which are duty paid or duty free.

2/ Spot prices during 1960 based on No. 4 Contract which was for bagged sugar f.a.s. Cuba. Beginning with 1961 spot prices are those under No. 8 Contract which is also for bagged sugar but f.o.b. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).

3/ For 1960 these amounts are the difference between the spot prices of the No. 6 "Domestic" Contract rolled back to Cuba (minus freight and insurance) and the spot prices of the No. 4 "World" Contract. Beginning with 1961 the No. 7 "Domestic Bulk" Contract has been adjusted by deducting duty (.625¢), computed freight from the Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil), insurance and unloading charges and adding the bag allowance (currently .035¢) before calculating the differential from No. 8 "World" Contract spot prices.

4/ These are basis prices in 100-pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepays" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustration see Sugar Reports No. 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9.

5/ New series beginning January 1964 which may not be strictly comparable with data for earlier periods. For old series through June 1964 see Sugar Reports 148, September 1964.

Table 21. Wholesale prices of sugar, corn sirup and dextrose

Period	Refined sugar wholesale North- east 1/	Dextrose New York 2/		Corn sirup New York 3/		Dextrose relative to refined sugar		Corn sirup relative to refined sugar	
		Quoted	Dry 4/ basis	Quoted	Dry 4/ basis	Quoted	Dry basis	Quoted	Dry basis
		Cents per pound				Percent			
1952	8.62	7.29	7.92	7.37	9.18	85	92	85	106
1963	8.72	7.35	7.99	7.32	9.12	84	92	84	105
1954	8.72	7.32	7.96	7.32	9.12	84	91	84	105
1955	8.59	7.22	7.85	7.25	9.03	84	91	84	105
Average									
1952-55	8.66	7.29	7.92	7.31	9.10	84	91	84	105
1956	8.77	7.28	7.91	7.15	8.90	83	90	82	101
1957	9.15	7.65	8.32	7.36	9.17	84	91	80	100
1958	9.27	7.66	8.33	7.37	9.18	83	90	80	99
1959	9.33	7.48	8.13	7.31	9.10	80	87	78	98
1960	9.43	7.48	8.13	7.32	9.12	79	86	78	97
1961	9.40	7.45	8.10	7.23	9.00	79	86	77	96
1962	9.60	7.40	8.04	7.01	8.73	77	84	73	91
Average									
1956-62	9.28	7.49	8.14	7.25	9.03	81	88	78	97
1963	11.94	8.37	9.10	7.38	9.19	70	76	62	77
1964	10.68	8.95	9.73	7.52	9.37	84	91	70	88
<u>1964</u>									
September	9.67	8.95	9.73	7.60	9.46	93	101	79	98
October	9.60	8.95	9.73	7.60	9.46	93	101	79	99
November	9.60	8.95	9.73	7.60	9.46	93	101	79	99
December	9.83	8.95	9.73	7.60	9.46	91	99	77	96
<u>1965</u>									
January	10.20	8.95	9.73	7.60	9.46	88	95	75	93
February	10.25	8.95	9.73	7.60	9.46	87	95	74	92
March	10.14	8.95	9.73	7.60	9.46	88	96	75	93
April	10.05	8.95	9.73	7.60	9.46	89	97	76	94
May	10.12	8.95	9.73	7.60	9.46	88	96	75	93
June	10.20	8.59	9.34	7.60	9.46	84	92	75	93
July	10.20	8.23	8.95	7.60	9.46	81	88	75	93
August	10.20	8.23	8.95	7.60	9.46	81	88	75	93
Last 12-month									
average									
through Aug.	10.00	8.80	9.57	7.60	9.46	88	96	76	95

1/ Gross basis price in 100 pound bags subject to a 2 percent cash discount.

2/ Hydrate, in 100 pound bags.

3/ In drums, price in carload lots, except beginning February 1962 for less than carload lots. Quoted as 42 percent unmixed, except beginning March 1956, quoted as 43 percent unmixed.

4/ Assumes price is for 92 percent solids for dextrose and 80.3 percent solids for corn sirup. Thus, dry basis price is quoted price divided by 0.92 for dextrose and 0.803 for corn sirup.

Table 22.- Refined sugar production and month-end stocks and distribution of corn sweeteners by primary distributors for consumption in the continental United States

Year and month	1/				Distribution 2/		
	Production		Month-end stocks		Corn sirup	Dextrose	Total sirup and dextrose
	Cane	Beet	Cane	Beet			
	sugar refiners	sugar processors	sugar refiners	sugar processors			
1,000 short tons, raw value							
1960-64 monthly average	561	222	294	924	88	37	125
1963 monthly average	573	218	278	874	94	41	135
1964 monthly average	548	281	321	1,038	104	42	146
1964							
September	593	157	259	301	134	41	175
October	597	665	272	748	116	42	158
November	525	660	272	1,228	101	35	136
December	586	651	230	1,696	89	37	126
1965							
January	487	422	220	1,876	84	37	121
February	411	100	238	1,767	87	41	128
March	562	121	263	1,655	111	42	153
April	559	99	276	1,561	109	40	149
May	600	145	282	1,476	88	43	131
June	621	84	293	1,306	106	45	151
July	609	64	268	1,084	104	42	146
August 3/	665	105	286	865			
Last 12-month average	568	273	263	1,297			

1/ Includes over-quota and quota exempt.

2/ Shipments by corn refiners' (members of the Corn Industries Research Foundation, Inc.) converted to a short ton, raw value, basis in PPA, ASCS, USDA.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 23.- Production, field worker requirements, and earnings of field workers for domestic sugar producing areas, 1950-1964 crops

Crop year	Louisiana	Florida	Hawaii	Puerto Rico ^{2/}	Beet area
<u>Number of farms ^{1/}</u>					
1950	5,028	23	149	15,661	37,328
1951	4,833	24	786	16,525	27,409
1952	4,463	25	738	18,312	23,553
1953	4,010	25	857	19,833	24,846
1954	3,883	25	790	19,519	27,968
1955	3,861	25	861	19,274	24,855
1956	3,703	24	836	18,423	24,475
1957	3,343	24	884	17,605	24,915
1958	2,908	24	597	16,517	25,334
1959	2,686	14	787	15,976	25,259
1960	2,547	13	681	14,973	24,219
1961	2,534	19	706	14,230	24,319
1962	2,413	111	587	13,157	22,856
1963	2,308	111	612	12,317	22,801
1964	2,301	182	535	11,608	23,600*
<u>Acreage harvested</u>					
1950	272,842	37,357	109,405	367,093	923,703
1951	257,975	38,933	109,494	366,404	695,535
1952	274,385	42,842	108,089	391,763	660,757
1953	280,242	44,531	108,337	384,638	765,093
1954	247,143	38,624	107,480	367,054	855,499
1955	232,448	34,777	106,180	361,053	743,924
1956	203,286	30,123	106,956	352,897	789,217
1957	226,164	32,639	106,742	361,492	882,461
1958	219,144	34,423	84,136	327,708	895,111
1959	249,830	46,404	110,371	344,596	897,112
1960	255,357	48,941	103,584	327,961	961,993
1961	277,308	56,143	108,320	328,138	1,091,054
1962	253,689	114,289	108,601	308,644	1,101,027
1963	295,492	139,932	107,434	303,041	1,249,231
1964	325,231	219,802	110,759	303,142	1,392,000*
<u>Production of cane or beets</u>					
<u>Net weight of cane or beets in short tons</u>					
1950	5,311,857	1,169,327	8,174,821	10,614,633	13,584,890
1951	4,462,854	1,259,526	8,477,201	10,501,394	10,496,942
1952	5,666,917	1,495,338	8,693,920	12,536,940	10,180,909
1953	5,759,310	1,453,056	9,003,967	10,170,796	12,506,684
1954	5,624,800	1,258,440	9,431,781	10,879,643	13,765,783
1955	5,664,412	1,159,908	9,867,978	9,872,969	12,237,776
1956	4,817,145	1,196,904	9,909,990	10,306,431	13,107,250
1957	4,975,915	1,358,145	9,447,647	8,708,681	15,639,802
1958	4,868,725	1,302,898	7,552,750	9,067,336	15,254,426
1959	5,072,611	1,770,828	9,416,225	10,181,755	16,756,507
1960	5,582,687	1,553,606	8,613,317	10,000,728	16,617,844
1961	7,118,497	2,035,893	9,595,342	10,754,016	17,926,984
1962	5,315,415	4,050,199	9,844,000	9,663,265	18,236,098
1963	8,554,103	4,446,459	10,033,969	10,122,518	23,405,714
1964	7,383,164	6,438,759	10,480,517	9,802,223	23,400,000*
<u>Yield of cane or beets per harvested acre</u>					
<u>Short tons</u>					
1950	19.47	31.30	74.72	28.92	14.71
1951	17.30	32.35	77.42	28.66	15.09
1952	20.65	34.90	80.43	32.00	15.41
1953	20.55	32.63	83.11	26.44	16.35
1954	22.76	32.58	87.75	29.64	16.09
1955	24.37	33.35	92.94	27.34	16.45
1956	23.70	39.73	92.65	29.21	16.61
1957	22.00	41.61	88.51	24.09	17.72
1958	22.22	37.85	89.77	27.67	17.04
1959	20.30	38.16	85.31	29.55	18.68
1960	21.86	31.74	83.15	30.49	17.27
1961	25.67	36.26	88.58	32.77	16.43
1962	20.95	35.44	90.64	31.31	16.56
1963	28.95	31.78	93.40	33.40	18.74
1964	22.70	29.29	94.62	32.34	16.81*

*Preliminary

Continued

Table 24.-Production, field worker requirements, and earnings of field workers for domestic sugar producing areas, 1950-1964 crops - Continued

Crop year	Louisiana	Florida	Hawaii	Puerto Rico ^{2/}	Beet area
<u>Production of sugar</u>					
<u>Short tons, raw value ^{3/}</u>					
1950	456,246	108,267	960,961	1,298,645	2,014,874
1951	296,566	122,115	995,759	1,238,323	1,541,026
1952	450,847	154,402	1,020,450	1,372,293	1,518,630
1953	481,094	150,543	1,099,316	1,181,562	1,872,778
1954	478,493	132,336	1,077,347	1,203,969	1,998,714
1955	455,299	118,897	1,140,112	1,166,028	1,730,162
1956	431,625	128,797	1,099,543	1,151,749	1,971,459
1957	397,613	136,339	1,084,646	990,424	2,212,598
1958	442,860	136,269	764,953	934,160	2,213,404
1959	440,604	174,730	974,632	1,087,029	2,301,928
1960	469,856	159,539	935,744	1,019,442	2,474,533
1961	649,514	207,758	1,092,481	1,109,712	2,430,595
1962	471,601	380,372	1,120,011	1,008,943	2,595,347
1963	759,473	424,375	1,100,768	989,235	3,086,441
1964	572,710	574,415	1,178,770	989,439	3,316,000*
<u>Yield of sugar per harvested acre</u>					
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>					
1950	1.67	2.90	8.78	3.54	2.18
1951	1.15	3.14	9.09	3.38	2.22
1952	1.64	3.60	9.44	3.50	2.30
1953	1.72	3.38	10.15	3.07	2.45
1954	1.94	3.43	10.02	3.28	2.34
1955	1.96	3.42	10.74	3.23	2.33
1956	2.12	4.28	10.28	3.26	2.50
1957	1.76	4.18	10.16	2.74	2.51
1958	2.02	3.96	9.09	2.85	2.47
1959	1.76	3.77	8.83	3.15	2.57
1960	1.84	3.26	9.03	3.11	2.57
1961	2.34	3.70	10.09	3.38	2.23
1962	1.86	3.33	10.31	3.27	2.36
1963	2.57	3.03	10.25	3.26	2.47
1964	1.76	2.61	10.64	3.26	2.38*
<u>Percentage of sugar recovered from cane or beets produced</u>					
1950	8.59	9.26	11.76	12.23	14.83
1951	6.65	9.70	11.75	11.79	14.68
1952	7.96	10.32	11.74	10.95	14.92
1953	8.35	10.36	12.21	11.62	14.97
1954	8.51	10.52	11.42	11.07	14.52
1955	8.04	10.25	11.55	11.81	14.14
1956	8.96	10.76	11.10	11.17	15.04
1957	7.99	10.04	11.48	11.37	14.15
1958	9.10	10.46	10.13	10.30	14.51
1959	8.69	9.87	10.35	10.68	13.74
1960	8.42	10.27	10.86	10.19	14.89
1961	9.12	10.20	11.39	10.32	13.56
1962	8.87	9.39	11.38	10.44	14.23
1963	8.88	9.54	10.97	9.77	13.19
1964	7.76	8.92	11.25	10.09	14.17*
<u>Number of persons working on farms ^{4/}</u>					
1950	35,000	2,500	12,000	148,000	137,000
1951	34,000	2,500	10,800	144,000	103,000
1952	32,000	2,800	11,000	153,000	92,000
1953	29,000	2,900	12,200	145,000	102,000
1954	27,000	2,750	12,200	141,000	109,000
1955	27,000	2,750	11,100	127,000	94,000
1956	26,000	2,300	9,900	124,000	97,000
1957	23,000	2,600	9,400	118,000	105,000
1958	21,000	2,600	8,800	113,000	106,000
1959	20,000	3,200	8,300	97,000	100,000
1960	20,000	3,500	8,000	95,000	92,000
1961	21,000	4,400	7,700	97,000	103,000
1962	20,000	6,500	7,300	94,000	103,000
1963	22,000	7,500	7,100	95,000	104,000
1964	23,000	10,000	7,000	91,000	103,000

* Preliminary

Continued

Table 25.- Production, field worker requirements, and earnings of field workers for domestic sugar producing areas, 1950-64 crops - Continued

Crop year	Louisiana	Florida	Hawaii	Puerto Rico ^{2/}	Beet area
Man-hours per acre ^{5/}					
1950	128.82	123.13	227.05	384.94	78.48
1951	116.96	106.89	219.80	369.30	74.15
1952	107.45	93.74	217.12	390.46	75.90
1953	101.69	79.36	237.71	354.77	77.91
1954	108.37	83.90	211.02	325.84	79.09
1955	110.15	84.82	187.09	307.76	74.09
1956	103.50	95.70	177.84	293.20	70.00
1957	93.67	91.37	167.23	255.75	69.28
1958	95.99	86.57	163.80	275.77	60.76
1959	89.51	81.32	149.23	279.15	55.00
1960	76.47	75.76	150.98	268.46	52.94
1961	74.13	88.13	138.84	271.41	46.38
1962	71.87	83.35	141.87	252.71	48.10
1963	80.85	68.17	138.99	263.67	48.16
1964	71.46	69.95	137.89	254.15	45.46

Man-hours per ton of cane or beets ^{5/}					
1950	6.62	3.93	3.04	13.30	5.34
1951	6.76	3.30	2.84	12.88	4.90
1952	5.21	2.69	2.70	12.21	4.92
1953	4.94	2.43	2.86	13.42	4.76
1954	4.75	2.57	2.41	10.99	4.91
1955	4.52	2.54	2.01	11.25	4.50
1956	4.37	2.41	1.92	10.05	4.21
1957	4.25	2.19	1.89	10.62	3.90
1958	4.32	2.29	1.82	9.97	3.57
1959	4.42	2.13	1.75	9.46	2.94
1960	3.50	2.39	1.82	8.80	3.07
1961	2.89	2.43	1.57	8.29	2.82
1962	3.43	2.35	1.57	8.07	2.90
1963	2.79	2.15	1.49	7.91	2.57
1964	3.15	2.39	1.46	7.87	2.71

Man-hours per ton of sugar (raw value) ^{5/}					
1950	77.14	42.46	25.86	108.74	36.00
1951	101.70	34.04	24.18	109.26	33.40
1952	65.52	26.04	23.00	111.56	33.00
1953	59.12	23.48	23.42	115.56	31.80
1954	55.86	24.46	21.06	99.34	33.80
1955	56.20	24.80	17.42	95.28	31.80
1956	48.82	22.36	17.30	89.92	28.00
1957	53.22	21.86	16.46	93.34	27.60
1958	47.52	21.86	18.02	96.76	24.60
1959	50.86	21.57	16.90	88.62	21.40
1960	41.56	23.24	16.72	86.32	20.60
1961	31.68	23.82	13.76	80.30	20.80
1962	38.64	25.03	13.76	77.28	20.38
1963	31.46	22.50	13.56	80.88	19.50
1964	40.60	26.80	12.96	77.96	19.10

Continued

Table 26.- Production, field worker requirements, and earnings of field workers for domestic sugar producing areas, 1950-64 crops - Continued

Crop year	Louisiana	Florida	Hawaii	Puerto Rico ^{2/}	Beet area
			Earnings : Fringe : : , Earnings : benefits :		
Weighted average earnings per hour of field workers ^{6/}					
Dollars per hour					
1950	0.444	0.667	1.089	0.195	0.888
1951	0.454	0.714	1.127	0.235	0.938
1952	0.493	0.842	1.204	0.251	0.939
1953	0.523	0.888	1.303	0.269	0.938
1954	0.550	0.880	1.372	0.339	0.940
1955	0.564	0.885	1.448	0.405	0.943
1956	0.629	0.914	1.469	0.448	0.979
1957	0.667	0.952	1.538	0.482	1.036
1958	0.692	0.984	1.597	0.571	1.065
1959	0.710	0.991	1.753	0.521	1.094
1960	0.765	1.051	1.794	0.557	1.117
1961	0.786	1.105	1.939	0.605	1.132
1962	0.826	1.131	2.003	0.734	1.160
1963	1.121	1.300	2.100	0.750	1.220
1964*	1.070	1.380	2.248	0.750	1.290

Note: The foregoing data are revised from time to time as later information becomes available. Production data for all years are based upon statistics regularly compiled by the Policy and Program Appraisal Division from industry sources. Data regarding man-hours and earnings per hour of field workers were taken from the best available sources and are believed to be reliable in a degree that permits a generalized comparison among areas. Estimates of the peak number of persons working on farms are difficult to ascertain and both primary and secondary source material have been used. Man-hour data reflect the most recent information available and have been stated on a raw value equivalent basis for all areas to achieve uniformity. Data for the 1946 through 1949 crops are included in Sugar Reports 113, September 1961, Table 26.

1/ Data for Hawaii include plantation farms and independent grower farms from which sugarcane was harvested in each year shown. In addition, sugarcane was cultivated during each year shown, for harvest in a subsequent year, on the following estimated number of farms: 1950-53 not available; 1954-445; 1955-421; 1956-421; 1957-314; 1958-556; 1959-326; 1960-356; 1961-254; 1962-258; 1963-211; 1964-287.

2/ Data are for the 1949-50 crop through the 1963-64 crop.

3/ Sugar produced from beets is refined sugar but for purposes of comparability production is shown as the raw value equivalent.

4/ Estimated peak number of persons working on farms during crop, including working farm operators and unpaid family workers.

5/ Data include all labor utilized in the production of sugarcane or sugarbeets (including supervision) other than administrative and employee services.

6/ Based on average hourly cash earnings of workers employed on time or piece work rate basis. In addition, workers receive non-cash benefits valued at 2 to 19 cents per hour except in Hawaii. Fringe benefits to workers in Hawaii are listed above.

* Preliminary

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Washington D.C. 20250

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